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JOHNSON, CARLTON				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/603,887

Applicant(s)

CAMPISI ET AL.

Examiner

CARLTON V. JOHNSON

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 55-76 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 55-76 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-854)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11-19-2007 / 2-21-2008

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Applicant's submission filed on 11/1/2007 has been entered.

2. This action is responding to application papers filed **6-25-2003**. Claims **55 - 76** are pending with Claims **1- 54** cancelled and Claims **56 - 76** newly added. Claim **55** is independent. Claim **55** has been amended.

Response to Remarks

3. Applicant's arguments filed 11/1/2007 have been fully considered but they are moot due to new grounds of rejection.

3.1 USC 112 issue in previous Office Action has been withdrawn.

3.2 Shigematsu discloses an authentication token card that authenticates a user without any additional equipment as per claim limitations. Biometric information is stored (registered) on the authentication token card. A biometric sensor is on the authentication token card to capture biometric information of current holder of

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authentication token card. The comparison of stored (registered) and current biometric information is done on the authentication token card. A wireless signal is output from the authentication token card after successful authentication. The wireless signal is some type of authentication OK signal to open an access gate or password or PIN to enable access to an automated teller machine. Additional dependent claim limitations further limit the claimed invention. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20: authentication token card)

3.3 The Examiner has considered the applicant's remarks concerning a transaction authentication card that uses a biometric input and a wireless output, and power to the transaction authentication card may be accomplished through an internal battery. Biometric data used for user verification is stored on the card only and will not be transferred from the card. If authorized biometric data is authenticated, the card will transmit a wireless access code to a proximity reader or other type of transaction equipment. Applicant's arguments have thus been fully analyzed and considered but they are not persuasive.

After an additional analysis of the applicant's invention, remarks, and a search of the available prior art, it was determined that a new set of prior art consisting of **Shigematsu (20020095588)**, **Bashan (6,202,927)**, **Doyle (20020095587)**, **Elteto (7,111,324)**, **Jachimowicz (5,734,154)**, and **O'Gorman (6,970,584)**, and **Mosher (20030173408)** discloses applicant's invention.

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims **55, 58, 60, 63, 67, 68, 69, 71** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Shigematsu et al.** (US PG PUB No. **20020095588**) in view of **Mosher** (US PG PUB No. **20030173408**) and further in view of **Doyle et al.** (US PG PUB No. **20020095587**).

With Regards to Claim 55, Shigematsu discloses a transaction authentication card, comprising:

- a) a biometric sensor for sensing a biometric feature of a user; (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 10-16; paragraph [0000], lines 7-10: sensor for user biometric identification information)
- b) a memory; (see Shigematsu paragraph [0161], lines 8-11: ROM; hard disk: a memory)
- e) a wireless transmitter capable of generating wireless signals, the wireless signal is transmitted on a one-to-one validation of the biometric feature (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012] lines 16-10: wireless communications used for communication of authentication data after biometric comparison (access control, financial transaction); col. 2, lines 61-65: different frequencies), the wireless signal being formatted as a human interface device signal (see Shigematsu

paragraph [0202], lines 1-8; paragraph [0204], lines 1-8: data formatted for human interface device (a display); displays the door number received from the authentication token card), wherein said processor is configured for enrollment of said biometric feature of said user and storage of said biometric data representing said biometric feature of said user said biometric feature and storage of said biometric data of said user acquired during enrollment within said first memory (see Shigematsu paragraph [0072], lines 1-5: storage of advanced registered data or biometric information for a user), the transaction authentication card being operable with a financial transaction terminal or an automated teller machine terminal. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0250], lines 1-8: authentication token operates in financial transactions (using automated teller machine))

Shigematsu discloses wherein a processor (see Shigematsu paragraph [0161], lines 4-8: microprocessor for performing authentication functions) for retrieving stored biometric data representing a biometric feature of said user from the memory (see Shigematsu paragraph [0072], lines 1-5: storage of advanced registered data or biometric information for a user), the processor having a fingerprint matching algorithm for comparing a biometric feature of a user with the stored biometric data. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 12-16: collation (comparison) of stored (registered) biometric information and current biometric information; results determine status of authentication)

Shigematsu does not specifically disclose the step of generating a serial number based on the biometric input.

However, Doyle discloses:

- c) a serial number generation algorithm for generating a serial number based on the fingerprint matching algorithm; (see Doyle paragraph [0097], lines 1-5: identifier (i.e. serial number) generated for data processing)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability whereby the step of generating a serial number based on the biometric input as taught by Doyle. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Doyle in order to avoid the transmission of user authentication information over insecure links. (see Doyle paragraph [0080], lines 28-31)

Shigematsu does not specifically disclose a system for erasing data.

However, Mosher discloses:

- d) wherein a system for erasing data in said memory. (see Mosher paragraph [0070], lines 3-10; paragraph [0071], lines 8-17; paragraph [0098], lines 31-33: erasure capability for data)

The only disclosure within the specification of an erasure of data is when power source is shutdown. There is no disclosure within specification of an erasure of data via a command sequence or any other action.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu as taught by Mosher to enable the capability whereby a system for erasing data. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ

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the teachings of Mosher in order to enable tamper detection, tamper prevention, secure transmission of information, and the integrity of the information, and the capability to prevent the unauthorized transfer of the information to others. (see Mosher paragraph [0006], lines 4-8: "*... wireless communications and data storage functions, opportunities for falsification and fraudulent use are increased. Of concern are insuring tamper detection, tamper prevention, secure transmission of information, the integrity of the information, and the prevention of unauthorized transfer of the information to others. Improvements in each of these areas are needed. ...*")

With Regards to Claim 58, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55 (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card), wherein the wireless transmitter is an infrared transmitter. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0116], lines 1-7: infrared communications used in the place of radio communications between authentication token and use device)

With Regards to Claim 60, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55 (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card), further comprising a power supply. (see Shigematsu Figure 5 (BAT1; BAT2); paragraph [0118], lines 1-4; paragraph [0124], lines 1-4: battery, power supply)

With Regards to Claim 63, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55 (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card), wherein the wireless signal is encoded. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0246], lines 1-9: wireless communications; paragraph [0271], lines 1-5: communications between entities; wireless communications encrypted (encoded))

With Regards to Claim 67, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose that the antenna is a telescopic antenna. However, Doyle discloses wherein the antenna is a telescopic antenna. (see Doyle paragraph [0057], lines 7-15: antenna capability)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability whereby the antenna is a telescopic antenna as taught by Doyle. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Doyle in order to avoid the transmission of user authentication information over insecure links. (see Doyle paragraph [0080], lines 28-31)

With Regards to Claim 68, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55 (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card), wherein the memory stores multiple biometric data for

a single user. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 10-16: biometric data storage; paragraph [0067], lines 5-8: multiple types of biometric data for a user) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose biometric data for multiple users. However, Doyle discloses wherein biometric data for multiple users. (see Doyle paragraph [0091], lines 6-10: biometric data for multiple users)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability whereby storage of biometric data for multiple users as taught by Doyle. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Doyle in order to avoid the transmission of user authentication information over insecure links. (see Doyle paragraph [0080], lines 28-31)

With Regards to Claim 69, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card; paragraph [0012], lines 10-16: biometric used for verification) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose providing more than one biometric for verification. However, Doyle discloses wherein providing more than one biometric for verification. (see Doyle paragraph [0035], lines 1-16: multiple types of biometric identification information processed for authentication)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability for more than one type of biometric for verification as taught by Doyle. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Doyle in order to avoid the transmission of user authentication information

over insecure links. (see Doyle paragraph [0080], lines 28-31)

With Regards to Claim 71, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55 (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card), wherein the card is used for access control, financial transactions, security transactions, government control, airline security, passport ID, and driver's license or authentication. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card; paragraph [0250], lines 1-8: financial transactions (automated teller machine); paragraph [0218], lines 1-4: access control)

6. Claims **56, 57, 59, 61, 62** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Shigematsu-Mosher** and further in view of **Bashan et al.** (US Patent No. **6,202,927**).

With Regards to Claim 56, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55 (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card), where the wireless transmitter is a radio frequency transmitter and an antenna connection. (see Shigematsu Figure 6 (23; 42; COMMUNICATIONS DATA 4A); paragraph [0221], lines 1-7: radio frequency communications (wireless transmitter)) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose a loop antenna. However, Bashan discloses wherein further comprising a loop antenna.

(see Bashan col. 6, lines 22-26: loop antenna)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability for a radio frequency transmitter and an antenna connection as taught by Bashan. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Bashan in order to enable the capability to use smart cards for process monitoring where relatively long range communication between the station and transponder is required in the order of several meters. (see Bashan col. 2, lines 9-18: “
... Although smart cards are inherently well suited for portable, low-power applications, known smart cards suffer from low range communication, usually in the order of only 30 to 50 cm. This is acceptable for passive systems wherein a moveable transponder is brought into close proximity with a fixed station as is typically the case when data in the smart card is to be read by the station. However, it militates against the use of smart cards for process monitoring where relatively long range communication between the station and transponder is required in the order of several meters....”)

With Regards to Claim 57, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 56. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose a frequency of the radio frequency transmitter is between 1 KHz and 999 GHz. However, Bashan discloses wherein a frequency of the radio frequency transmitter is between 1 KHz and 999 GHz. (see Bashan col. 9, lines 66-67: radio transmission frequency (i.e. 13.56 MHz))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability for a radio frequency between 1 KHz and 999 GHz as taught by Bashan. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Bashan in order to enable the capability to use smart cards for process monitoring where relatively long range communication between the station and transponder is required in the order of several meters. (see Bashan col. 2, lines 9-18)

With Regards to Claim 59, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55 further comprising a human interface device signal. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card; paragraph [0202], lines 1-8; paragraph [0204], lines 1-8: data formatted for human interface device (a display); displays the door number received from the authentication token card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose where a device signal is compatible with Mifare. However, Bashan discloses wherein the device signal is compatible with Mifare. (see Bashan col. 9, lines 66-67: Mifare frequency (i.e. 13.56 MHz), wireless communications capability)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability where a device signal is compatible with Mifare as taught by Bashan. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Bashan in order to enable the capability to use smart cards for process monitoring where relatively long range communication between the station and transponder is required in the order of several meters. (see Bashan col. 2, lines 9-18)

With Regards to Claim 61, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 60 (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) with a power supply that is chargeable. (Shigematsu paragraph [0118], lines 1-4; paragraph [0118], lines 9-12: power (supply) may be supplied from a battery; secondary battery may be charged using power supply) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose that the power supply is rechargeable. However, Bashan discloses wherein the power supply is rechargeable. (see Bashan col. 3, lines 1-3: rechargeable power supply (i.e. battery))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability where the power supply is rechargeable as taught by Bashan. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Bashan in order to enable the capability to use smart cards for process monitoring where relatively long range communication between the station and transponder is required in the order of several meters. (see Bashan col. 2, lines 9-18)

With Regards to Claim 62, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 61 (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card), wherein the power supply is a battery or capacitor. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0118], lines 1-4: power supply a battery)

7. Claims **64 - 66** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over

Shigematsu-Mosher-Doyle and further in view of **Elteto et al.** (US Patent No. 7,111,324).

With Regards to Claim 64, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 5. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose a multicolor light emitting diode. However, Elteto discloses wherein a multicolor light emitting diode. (see Elteto col. 14, lines 21-28; col. 14, lines 55-61: multi-color LED display as status indication)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu as taught by Elteto to enable the capability to use multi-color light emitting diodes for a status indication as taught by Elteto. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Elteto in order to enable the retrieval of security information without requiring the usage of insecure interfaces. (see Elteto col. 3, lines 59-62: " ... From the foregoing, it can be seen that there is a need for a personal key that allows the user to store and retrieve passwords and digital certificates without requiring the use of vulnerable external interfaces. ... ")

With Regards to Claim 65, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 64. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose a first color for a good read and a second color for a low battery. However, Elteto discloses wherein

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the multicolor light emitting diode indicates a first color for a good read and a second color for a low battery. (see Elteto col. 14, lines 21-28; col. 14, lines 55-61: multi-color LED display as a status (i.e. good read, low battery) indication)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability to indicate a first color for a good read and a second color for a low battery as taught by Elteto. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Elteto in order to enable the retrieval of security information without requiring the usage of insecure interfaces. (see Elteto col. 3, lines 59-62)

With Regards to Claim 66, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 64. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose a third color for a state of enrollment. However, Elteto discloses wherein the multicolor light emitting diode indicates a third color for a state of enrollment. (see Elteto col. 14, lines 21-28; col. 14, lines 55-61: multi-color LED display as a status (i.e. good read, low battery) indication)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability where a third color for a state of enrollment as taught by Elteto. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Elteto in order to enable the retrieval of security information without requiring the usage of insecure interfaces. (see Elteto col. 3, lines 59-62)

8. Claims **70, 72 - 75** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Shigematsu-Mosher-Doyle** and further in view of **Jachimowicz et al.** (US Patent No. **5,734,154**).

With Regards to Claim 70, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55, wherein further comprising a processor. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0161], lines 4-8: microprocessor; paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose that the biometric sensor is on a front side of the card. However, Doyle discloses wherein a biometric sensor is on a front side of card.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability where a biometric sensor is on a front side of card as taught by Doyle. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Doyle in order to avoid the transmission of user authentication information over insecure links. (see Doyle paragraph [0080], lines 28-31)

Shigematsu-Doyle does not specifically disclose wherein an image is formed on a back side of the card. However, Jachimowicz discloses an image is formed on a back side of the card. (see Jachimowicz Figure 14; col. 1, lines 49-51: display for image viewing, image viewed through aperture)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu-Doyle to enable the capability where an image is formed on a back side of the card as

taught by Jachimowicz. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Jachimowicz in order to provide an improved apparatus for viewing the information stored on a smart card. (see Jachimowicz col. 1, lines 34-37)

With Regards to Claim 72, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose a display for showing an image downloaded by a user. However, Jachimowicz discloses wherein a display for showing an image downloaded by a user. (see Jachimowicz col. 1, lines 49-51: display for image viewing)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability for a display showing an image downloaded as taught by Jachimowicz. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Jachimowicz in order to provide an improved apparatus for viewing the information stored on a smart card. (see Jachimowicz col. 1, lines 34-37)

With Regards to Claim 73, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 72. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose that the image is a photo id. However, Jachimowicz discloses wherein the image is a photo id. (see Jachimowicz col. 1, lines 49-51: display for image (i.e. photo id) viewing)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu

the capability where the image is a photo id as taught by Jachimowicz. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Jachimowicz in order to provide an improved apparatus for viewing the information stored on a smart card. (see Jachimowicz col. 1, lines 34-37)

With Regards to Claim 74, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 72. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose that the displayed image is text. However, Jachimowicz discloses wherein the image is text. (see Jachimowicz Figure 14; col. 1, lines 49-51: display for image or text viewing)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Bashan to enable the capability where a display image is text as taught by Jachimowicz. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Jachimowicz in order to provide an improved apparatus for viewing the information stored on a smart card. (see Jachimowicz col. 1, lines 34-37)

With Regards to Claim 75, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose an alphanumeric keypad membrane for personal identification entry. However, Jachimowicz discloses wherein an alphanumeric keypad membrane for personal identification entry. (see Jachimowicz col. 3, lines 18-25: keypad membrane for data

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input)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable a keypad type data input capability as taught by Jachimowicz. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Jachimowicz in order to provide an improved apparatus for viewing the information stored on a smart card. (see Jachimowicz col. 1, lines 34-37)

9. Claim **76** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Shigematsu-Mosher-Doyle** and further in view of **O'Gorman** (US Patent No. **6,970,584**).

With Regards to Claim 76, Shigematsu discloses the transaction authentication card of Claim 55 (see Shigematsu paragraph [0012], lines 1-20; paragraph [0078], lines 4-8: authentication token; data card) and a biometric sensor. (see Shigematsu paragraph [0138], lines 6-9: biometric sensor) Shigematsu does not specifically disclose a cover for access port. However, O'Gorman discloses wherein a cover for access port. (see O'Gorman col. 3, lines 6-9; col. 3, lines 26-28: biometric sensor cover)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Shigematsu to enable the capability for a cover for access port as taught by O'Gorman. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of O'Gorman in order to enable a protective enclosure, which also aligns object placement on sensor. (see O'Gorman col. 1, lines 24-27; col. 2, lines 4-7)

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlton V. Johnson whose telephone number is 571-270-1032. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday , 8:00 - 5:00PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nasser Moazzami can be reached on 571-272-4195. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information with regards to the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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March 31, 2008

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